

BANDITS IN AUTO HOLD UP PAY CAR; OBTAIN \$33,000

Five Men Stage Bold Daylight Robbery in Detroit, Mich.; Pursued to Country.

Can't Drown!
APO
ANTSINK
M-WINGS
ord in safety and in the water. You can't capsise to blow up. Filled specially treated proved by U. S. A. sign governments four times more than work. The don't get away from they are secure. The smallest child is the largest man or safe. Great assistances to beginners, as no fear cramps under water pounds.

Insures You
from Drowning
today from your
send to us direct
delivered. Two
ts and children's.



Manufacturing Co.
Lord St., Boston, Mass.
s-Mothers
sands testify
RLICK'S
Original
TED MILK
and sustains the body
or Milk required
of a Century
Herrick's, Racine, Wis.

CHICAGO POLICE WATCH.
The detective bureau received a telegram from Ernest Burroughs, chief of police of Detroit, asking that the local police assist in the five armed men who yesterday robbed the pay car of the Burroughs Adding Machine company. The men are believed to be on their way to Chicago. Detectives were ordered to watch all roads leading into Chicago from Indiana.

FIFTEEN RECRUITS LEAVE AT NOON FOR ARTILLERY.

Major Vincent Wants 400 Men to Join Regiment at San Antonio—Appeals to Employers.

The first bunch of recruits, numbering fifteen, in the First Illinois Field artillery, will leave Chicago at noon for San Antonio. The regiment needs 400 men to bring it to war strength.

Major Q. R. Vincent, who is in charge of the recruiting, will ask all employers of many men to spare a few of them for the good of the country. Improvements for the safety and comfort of the soldiers, he said, are constantly being introduced in the camp; permanent kitchen and permanent incinerators have been installed, while the regiment has more West Point men than any other Illinois regiment.

"This is our first chance to make an efficient body of our national guard," Major Vincent said yesterday. "It is the first time we can estimate our war strength. If war does come it is the boys at the border who will receive the commissions as officers."

WILSON PLANS TO SPEED UP U. S.-MEXICAN CONFERENCE.

Soon Will Name Group to Confer with Carranza Emissaries on Adjustment of Differences.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 4.—Indications tonight were that President Wilson would appoint three commissioners within the next few days to meet a similar delegation already selected by Gen. Carranza to undertake the settlement of the international differences arising from disturbed conditions along the Mexican border.

In a note delivered to the state department today, Gen. Carranza named his commissioners, but did not answer specifically the suggestion of the Washington government to establish one of the powers of the commission.

Gen. Carranza says in his note that the Mexican commissioners "preferably" will discuss the three points outlined in the Mexican communication of July 11, which are withdrawal of American troops from Mexico, the framing of a protocol to cover future border operations, and an investigation of what interests have prompted border raids.

WHOLESALE JAIL DELIVERY BLOCKED BY TRUSTY'S TIP.

Twenty-four Saws and a Dozen or So Revolvers Still Undiscovered—Extra Guard Placed.

Cook county jail became a prison in reality last night after a wholesale jail delivery had been prevented and the presence of some twenty-four saws and a dozen or so revolvers "tipped off" to the guards by trustees. The saws and revolvers have not been found, but James Touhy, a convicted safe blower, and George Williams, convicted of highway robbery, were placed under double guard and there will be an extra guard of detectives today when they are taken into court for sentence. Touhy faces fourteen years and Williams from one year to life in jail.

NEW DANCING GOWN

Backless Garb Which Will Be Exhibited to Public at Chicago Garment Manufacturers' Show Next Week.



Miss Dorothy Bentley

Miss Dorothy Bentley wearing a dancing gown to be shown at the style show to be held every evening next week at the Bismarck gardens by the Chicago Garment Manufacturers' association.

CAVALRY FIGHTS RIO GRANDERISE

Illinois Troopers' Camp Is Threatened with Inundation—Work on Dikes.

BY FLOYD P. GIBBONS.

Brownsville, Tex., Aug. 4.—Slightly.

A ridge of soft earth, two feet high and several miles long, is all that is holding back the Rio Grande river tonight from the camp of the First Illinois Cavalry.

The flooded river is within six inches of the top of the dikes.

Gangs of Mexican laborers and dismounted guardmen are throwing up earthworks against the water. Large quantities of sand bags are being used to strengthen the dikes, which, according to city officials, were never intended to withstand the pressure which is now directed against the mud.

Levee Washed Out.

Mounted details from both the militia and the regulars are patrolling the large flooded areas, one and two miles up the river, where twenty feet of one levee washed out during the afternoon and admitted a large quantity of water to the lowlands that bound the Illinois camp on the northwest.

Troop A of the First cavalry, which is stationed at the Brownsville water pumping station, is fighting the water at the last dike, the river having overflowed the levee constructed along the river bank. Tonight will be the second sleepless night for troop A.

Danger of Mosquitoes.

If the water is held back from the Illinois camp, one danger resulting from its low location will have been overcome, but the medical officers of the regiment are deeply concerned with the vast flooded tracts northwest of the camp. They believe that after the river recedes the miles of swamp will breed more mosquitoes and malaria for the vicinity.

The increasing sickness among the men of the First resulted in the issuance of new "health orders" by Col. Foreman on the urgent recommendation of the medical officers. Instead of arising at 5 a. m., as they have been doing, the men will not be called from their sleep now until half an hour later, and taps will be sounded at 10 p. m. instead of 10:30. In addition to these regulations, all troop commanders were ordered to relieve all the men from all kinds of fatigue labor between 11:30 in the morning and 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

TWO THOUSAND CIVILIANS FOR NAVAL TRAINING CRUISE.

Nine Battleships Assigned for Drill Similar to That Given at Summar Camps for Soldiers.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 4.—More than 2,000 civilians have enrolled for the Atlantic naval training cruise which will start Aug. 15 and continue nearly a month, Secretary Daniels announced today.

Nine battleships have been assigned for the trip, which is intended to give civilians training for naval service similar to the military drill they receive at various summer camps.

Secretary Daniels refers to it as the "John Paul Jones cruise."

The Illinois and the Louisiana will take the men from Indianapolis, Chicago, Minneapolis, Milwaukee, Des Moines, St. Louis, Omaha, and Kansas City.

MAYOR PROMISES BLAST AT ENGLEWOOD REFORMERS

"Comprehensive Report" Due Today on Men Who Charge Graft—Calls Lyle a Falafier.

Another explosion in the war between Mayor Thompson and Englewood reformers is due today. The mayor said he will make public a "comprehensive report" excoriating those who accused his administration of collecting "hush" money from "lid tilting" saloonkeepers.

The mayor mentioned John H. Lyle, attorney for the Englewood Law and Order league, and E. J. Davis, Chicago attorney of the Anti-Saloon league.

"I want to show up Lyle, Davis, et al. for just what they are," he said. "Originally I thought Lyle was in good faith, but I have come to the conclusion that he is a falafier and political intriguer."

Avoid 'Long Strike'.

The startling story purporting to carry the union leaders' plans goes on to elaborate that "it seems to preclude the possibility of a long strike on the part of the consumer that would be a matter of judgment which could not fairly criticize."

It is now reported that they will go further than that and that within a few days their opposition to arbitration by the Interstate commerce commission yesterday by the senate—was to make a fair and impartial investigation into the present rates of wages and to determine as nearly as possible how much increase is involved and whether the consumers of the country are willing and able to pay the bill.

"What seems to me most objectionable in the action of the senate committee is their refusal to hear testimony on the part of the public before reaching a decision.

If they had acted after hearing the side of the consumer that would be a matter of judgment which could not fairly criticize.

They are said to consider they would be at a disadvantage in any formal arbitration proceedings, opposed by the power of the employers.

The question is: Will they ignore the offer from the board of mediation and conciliation, the expected appeal from the president, and the frantic walls of every business interest in the country?

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At the White House there was further discussion with the board of mediation and conciliation, but no action.

If a general strike on all the railroads of the United States occurs—and I think there is grave and increasing danger of it—the situation will be terrible."

Owing to the death of Mrs. Henry C. Lytton, wife of the president of The Hub, the store will be closed Saturday, August 5th, at 2:30 p.m., for the remainder of the day.

NEWLANDS PLAN DEFEAT PLEASES RAILWAY UNIONS

Leaders Who Threaten Great Strike Also Like Wilson's "Hands Off" Policy.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 4.—[Special.]

Leaders of the four big railroad men's unions threatening a general rail strike of 400,000 men operating trains throughout the United States, were encouraged today by the senate committee's tabling of the Newlands resolution, which provided for an Interstate commerce commission inquiry into wages and hours of service and for a report back to congress.

The Newlands plan was opposed by the union men, who claim a victory "inside out" and likewise in President Wilson's determination to keep "hands off" for the present.

It was believed by the senate committee that action just now by the Interstate commerce commission would be inadvisable because of the pending efforts of the mediators to bring about arbitration.

Some Expect a Deadlock.

Certain Democratic members of the senate expressed privately the belief that the strike situation may reach a deadlock, with a flat refusal by the employees to accept mediation or arbitration, and that leaders in the employees' ranks would go to the limit of force, railroads would feel compelled to release ships and compelling operation of the roads by the federal courts.

This alleged plan is said to contemplate a public statement explaining the employees' lack of confidence in the whole method of arbitration, and it also contemplates—as outlined by one of the senators—a return to work immediately as soon as the roads are operated by receivers named by United States courts.

While this story of a general receivership plan on the part of labor leaders was not given great credence, yet the senators to whom it was made known saw in it possibilities which even the radical labor men may not contemplate—government ownership or permanent government operation of the railway lines.

Strike Vote Gives Club.

The employers long ago made known their desire for shorter hours at the same wage. The railroads denied the p. c. a. Eventually the railroads, all of them united for the first time, consented to arbitrate, and an offer was made to the employees that the dispute go to arbitration before the Interstate commerce commission.

The railroads were willing to have this commission as an arbitrator, the employers insisted. They told it today through their emissary to the Interstate commerce commission that they would not accept, because the Newlands law created a board of mediation and conciliation to act in such an emergency. To all appearances the brothers were insisting only that the legally provided institution be used at the legally provided time—after the strike vote.

If the demands of the trainmen, engineers, conductors, and firemen are granted, it is estimated that it will add \$100,000,000, a year to the freight bill of the railroads of the United States ultimately will be obliged to pay. When the employers outside these railroads are also considered—as they should be—the increase may be \$300,000,000 or \$400,000,000.

Consumers Must Pay.

"In the last analysis the consumers of the United States will have to pay whatever increase is granted. The object of the proposed investigation by the Interstate commerce commission—tabled yesterday by the senate—is to make a fair and impartial investigation into the present rates of wages and to determine as nearly as possible how much increase is involved and whether the consumers of the country are willing and able to pay the bill.

"What seems to me most objectionable in the action of the senate committee is their refusal to hear testimony on the part of the public before reaching a decision.

If they had acted after hearing the side of the consumer that would be a matter of judgment which could not fairly criticize.

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"

From Coast to Coast

there is

nothing but praise for

Happy Valley

A Romance of Oregon

By ANNE SHANNON MONROE

Aug. 17, 1916.

ANCHOR LINE

New York—Tunisia (New York), 20,000 ts. dist. 12 days.

Cameroun—California—Caledonia—Tunisia

TUNISIA (via Liverpool) Aug. 19.

CALIFORNIA (via Liverpool) Aug. 26.

ANCHOR LINE

New York—Tunisia—Caledonia—Tunisia

TUNISIA (via Liverpool) Aug. 26.

ANCHOR LINE

New York—Tunisia—Caledonia—Tunisia

TUNISIA (via Liverpool) Aug. 26.

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New York—Tunisia—Caledonia—Tunisia

TUNISIA (via Liverpool) Aug. 26.

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New York—T

The Chicago Tribune.

THE WORLD'S GREATEST NEWSPAPER

FOUNDED JUNE 10, 1847.

ENTERED AS SECOND CLASS MATTER JUNE 5, 1906, AT THE POSTOFFICE AT CHICAGO, ILL., UNDER ACT OF MARCH 3, 1879.

All unsolicited articles, manuscripts, letters, and pictures sent to "The Tribune" are sent at the owner's risk, and the Tribune company expressly repudiates any liability or responsibility for their safe custody or return.

SATURDAY, AUG. 5, 1916.

"Our Country! In her intercourse with foreign nations may she always be in the right; but our country, right or wrong."

—Stephen Decatur.

WILSON AND FOUR MORE DANGEROUS YEARS.

Democratic strength this year is to be found in circumstances which would come if they were not sure to bewilder judgment. The Democratic campaign will point to certain conditions. They are desirable conditions. They exist. The comic feature is that they will be attributed to certain acts, although between them and the acts is no sort of connection. The tendency of voters will be to appraise policies by conditions which are not the result of policies.

If only the past were being considered, we should say with the voters that the facts are good enough and how things came about and whether they ought to have come about were unimportant questions. People are not much interested in hearing that some benefit ought not to have come, provided they have the benefit.

People are interested in speculating whether the benefits will continue. Are good times to last? Is the guaranty of peace sound? Is the promise of prosperity real? Money is in the pocket. Will it remain there?

If Mr. Wilson's policies produced the conditions, the guaranty and promise may be sound and real. If they did not produce them, there is no assurance for the future. The voter who may not care how he got what he has will be interested to consider whether he is to keep it, and it is within the power of Republicans to prove that the relation of Mr. Wilson to present conditions is about as important as that of the moon to a harvest.

The nation is at peace and the nation has prosperity. Only a mad or foolish man could have projected the United States into the war, and the war made the American prosperity, a hideous way of finding prosperity, but the way in which it was found.

Mr. Wilson "kept us out of war," an accomplishment that any man who could have been elected president of the United States in its entire history would have achieved. The point for voters to consider in dealing with the future is how nearly he came to getting us into it. He had no intent to do so. A nation cannot be governed by a man's intentions. It is governed by his decisions and acts. The fact that the consequences are not what he intended them to be will not console the victims of the consequences.

If an amateur skipper dragged a man into a sail boat and forced him to sail through a storm which threatened every other moment to make use of the skipper's poor seamanship and capsize the boat, the amateur might say to the indignant person: "I brought you through the storm." The man's answer would be: "Why did you ever take me out?"

The war dangers the nation survived under Mr. Wilson's guidance were largely created by him. It is enough, so far as the past is concerned, that they have been survived. We are not interested in post-mortems of this sort, but when the skipper decides to take another sail the wise man runs or grabs a club.

Mr. Wilson kept us out of war, but a wise nation would conclude that it had enough of his methods of avoidance, the first principle of which is to aggravate the danger and then wabble into it. Mr. Hughes' criticism is perfectly sound. Mr. Wilson's inherent ineptitude in handling matters made our trouble with Germany. A warlike issue could not have arisen if there had been a straightforward, sound government in Washington.

Germany did not want war with the United States. It was the only nation the United States could have engaged in war. Mr. Wilson's campaigners will say he brought the submarine outrages to a stop. If any method Mr. Wilson used could have brought them to a stop, the same method could have prevented them in the first place. The method Mr. Wilson used did not prevent the injury to American citizenship, but they did take us out in a storm.

We sincerely believe that if there had been a strong government in Washington there never would have been a torpedo fired at a peaceful steamship carrying American passengers. Democrats will say that is rank partisan conjecture. What we know is that the best methods of getting a torpedo fired were adopted by the Washington government.

"He kept us out of war" and we are prosperous. The war made us prosperous and if the Democrats wish to claim credit for it they are welcome. They also must then pray for its continuance. War erected a tariff wall about the United States. It forced our own industries. It relieved us from competition in home and foreign markets. It gave us a clean sweep of the world.

Peace will tear that wall down as quickly as war built it up, and Democratic economic principles are hostile to any of the precautions which must be taken to protect the United States from the consequences.

The term of the next president will be more dangerous than the years in which we have had Mr. Wilson. We shall certainly be in war then, an economic war from which no man can deliver us. No one can keep us out of that. The nation must have some one who can pull it through.

The present administration has not indicated its ability to meet emergency when circumstances favored us. It has made each danger greater. A voter considering what we have been through and the fashion in which we came through may be willing to accept the fact that we got through, but if he is wise he will not care to repeat the attempt with the certainty of greater dangers.

A MESSAGE FROM MARK.

Through the medium of the cable board worked by a St. Louis woman a message has been received from Mark Twain. Like most messages coming by such means it is somewhat unsatisfactory. "Well, well, who have we here?" he is said to have said. "Reporters?" The reporter is a pointer who scents news. But, God bless 'em, they are the stuff that peoples the groves of heaven. There are no reporters in hell. Maybe his satanic majesty doesn't want to tell the world that old Mark is a spook. Just say he didn't want to go roaming around, playing bad music on a harp he was not familiar with, but selected to send a few words to earth to prove that

there is no oblivion. The soul cannot die and mind is not matter."

"Who have we here?" sounds more like St. Louis' reportorial English than Mark Twain's. Can it be that there is no grammar in heaven, or has the humorist had a relapse into his Missouri idiom since his translation? What he says about reporters is assuring, but unless he has been in both places how can he know?

The message is not convincing, and on the whole we prefer Twain's account of the captain's visit to heaven.

IS POLITICS TO BETRAY THE NATION?

Yesterday the commerce committee of the senate tabled the Newlands resolution directing an immediate investigation of the railway controversy.

The reasons given for this evasion of responsibility are preposterous. They are an excuse, a palpable subterfuge, and they will deceive no one who has studied the conditions of the present virtual impasse. The proceedings under the arbitration act offer no adequate security and should be paralleled by consideration of the Newlands plan. Both sides assert they will not submit to the main demands of the other. The railroad managers declare that arbitration must include their counter claims. The union leaders declare the railway counter claims must not be considered.

The basic need is a full, thorough, nonpolitical inquiry into the situation as it concerns not merely the unions and the railway corporations, but the employees not members of the trainmen's unions, the shareholders, the shippers and the long suffering public which finally will pay the cost of any award made.

If the commerce commission is loaded with other work now, as we don't doubt it is and will be until congress has the common sense to increase its membership and facilities, then let that work be set aside until this emergency is passed.

But these reasons are not real reasons. The real reasons lie solely in the fear of political consequences. A presidential and congressional campaign is on and the politicians are afraid of losing votes.

The situation is a wretched example of our political conditions and should not be tolerated. If congress can be terrorized out of the performance of a plain and imperatively necessary duty by what is in fact an organized handful compared to the general public concerned, it is time for a national housecleaning.

The issue does not now turn on the justice of the union claims. It turns on the method of establishing their justice in relation to the rights of all concerned. If the union claims are just they can be established as just before such a tribunal as the commerce commission and there is no excuse for a refusal to submit them to such a tribunal.

It is time to meet this issue without further dodging and the presidential campaign is no excuse for dodging it.

THE LAKE! THE LAKE!

We learned last week, if we never knew it before, that the greatest summer asset of Chicago is the lake. Access to the lake meant the difference between torture and comfort. Except for the lake, Chicago was as every other heat tormented city.

The lake does not touch a small or distant part of Chicago. The city spreads out along its shores. It does not back far away from the water. The fortunate result is that the furthest western citizen of Chicago can reach the lake in an hour or in a half hour, depending upon the means of transportation he uses.

This natural benefit which lies all along one long side of the city would be, it would be assumed in a rational community, developed and used to its last inch. Last week, when the heat was at its greatest, the lack of development was shown in the thousands of people who could not be given access to the bathing beaches because hundreds of thousands of people had the beaches' facilities extended to their utmost.

The need for the utilization of every inch of lake shore that can be reclaimed for the people is apparent and exigent. The lake is the great distinctive feature of the city. It can be made its decoration and its comfort. There is such generous sweep of it that it can be made sufficient for the use of all the city.

It was only in recent years that the city saw what it had, and progress in making use of it has been miraculously slow. The greatest single project is that for reclaiming for popular use the stretch from Twelfth street south. Accomplishment halts for argument. Reasonable precautions have become unreasonable. Rational delay has become irrational.

A cautious guarding against mistakes begins to have the appearance of stupidity. The federal government, the city, the south park board, and the Illinois Central railroad all have interests which must be considered, but consideration of them has made no progress in years.

Legislation necessary for the undertaking has been had; authority is vested with bodies authorized to act and conditions to govern the undertaking are known. Official incapacity, lodged principally in the city council, blocks the way to accomplishment.

Some day Chicago will really see the lake, and the cry that will go up will make the shout of Xerophyton's soldiers when they saw the sea seem as the whisper of an infant. But if something does not nudge up the official side of Chicago, it will be another generation that hears it.

Editorial of the Day.

DANGERS OF MANANA.

(From the New Republic.)

Friends of Mexico ought not to delude themselves with the view that much turns on the course of the formal diplomatic negotiations pending between the United States and Mexico. Our soldiers may remain on Mexican soil without necessarily threatening the integrity of Mexico; they may be withdrawn without necessarily removing the risk of aggression.

What almost everything turns on is the rate of progress Carranza is making in the pacification of the northern Mexican states. So long as Villa, or the mere name of Villa, can raise formidable bands of outlaws able to evade indefinitely the Constitutional army, we shall be forced to keep our national guard regiments on the border. Conceivably this may mean a period of several years.

Now, by no stretch of the imagination can a life of watchful waiting on the actual border be made to seem attractive. The citizen soldiers, scorched by the sun and whipped by the wind and dust, and eager besides to return to their civil employments, will feel keenly the shortcomings of manana as a principle of pacification. They are bound to prove prolific letter writers and effective propagandists for a Mexican policy that bears a really conclusive character.

A LINE O' TYPE OR TWO

Motto: *How to the Line, let the quips fall where they may.*

THE HOMESICK NORTHERNER

For I long for the valleys that used to be mine.

Before I went hopelessly broke.

You may have your magnolias, palmettos and rice;

All your sweet 'taters, melons and cane;

But give me my snow covered fields and the ice

And I'll never desert them again.

ING not to me of the palm and the pine,

Nor of Southland's dark forests of oak;

For I long for the valleys that used to be mine.

Before I went hopelessly broke.

How to the Line, let the quips fall where they may.

THE CHICAGO DAILY TRIBUNE: SATURDAY, AUGUST 5, 1916.

How to Keep Well. 000

By Dr. W. A. Evans.

Questions pertinent to hygiene, sanitation, and prevention of disease, of matters of general interest, will be answered in this column. Where space will not permit or the subject is not suitable, letters will be personally answered, subject to proper limitations and where a stamped, addressed envelope is inclosed. Dr. Evans will not make diagnosis or prescribe for individual diseases. Requests for such service cannot be answered.

(Copyright: 1916. By Dr. W. A. Evans.)

HAY FEVER.

THE United States Hay Fever association is out with its forty-third anniversary report. The organization is to meet on Aug. 31 at Bethlehem, N. H.

For more than forty years the members of this organization have demonstrated that hope springs eternal in the human breast. In the report of the Lake Placid meeting for 1915 appear these statements, which typify the situation:

"Nearly every year has some person cure the hay fever, and he uses the herbs to treat it. In almost every instance he was followed by another sufferer who claimed to have tried that particular remedy and to have found it absolutely worthless. Others told harrowing tales of rushing from one mountain resort to another in search of relief, only to find that hay fever had 'beat them to it.'

A cure for hay fever is nearly as much of a will o' the wisp as it was a generation ago.

The nature of the disease is not known beyond doubt. The prevailing theory is that the hay fever subject becomes exquisitely sensitive to certain substances at times as in the fall.

In contact with the membranes of the skin, these cause a local condition somewhat similar to the condition of the skin in hives. The condition is closely akin to that in which the eating of certain normally harmless foods causes hives.

The substances to which the nose is most frequently sensitized is the pollen of ragweed. The pollens of a large number of other plants may cause the disease.

It is recorded that a distinguished physician of the last century could not sleep at night because of a feather pillow he had been given.

Physicians have never developed an entirely satisfactory method of treating any disorder due to hypersensitivity—what is known as an anaphylaxis.

Using vaccines of one sort or another, about 50 per cent of cures are reported.

These vaccines are used both as preventives and cures. Whether used one way or the other, it is doubtful if half the people who use them are benefited materially, and certainly less than half are permanently cured. The failures are not so liable to find their way into the statistics.

The advertised hay fever cures are worse than useless. In older times most of them contained cocaine. Few contain cocaine now, but every one has some drug that does more harm than good in the long run.

The Hay Fever association reports on the freedom from hay fever of eighty districts.

The report covers at least one city in each section of the United States except the far south and the Pacific slope.

The statistics are not satisfying. For instance, Bethlehem, N. H., reports that 104 were exempt, 23 were not exempt, 65 were partially exempt—total, 192. There must have been more than 192 hay fever

cases in the city.

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BANKERS REPORT CALL FOR MONEY IS BROADENING

Funds In Demand for Manufacturing and Agriculture—Expect Fitter Rates.

Bankers in Chicago report a broadening demand for money for manufacturing and agriculture. The change is slight, as a whole, and money rates scarcely steady. International as well as domestic influences point toward greater firmness in interest rates soon. Another impending flood of gold imports, however, will prevent any sharp advance in the United States money markets, which feel an extraordinary impetus from investment and little indeed from speculation. Some indicated acceleration of general business and the progress of the harvests is the basis of western banking opinion in favor of an autumn rise in money rates, probably to at least the usual extent.

Views of Two Bankers.

Charles G. Dawes, president of the Central Trust Company of Illinois, said: "The money market has changed very slightly of late, but I expect a higher level in the fall. Whether the advance will be permanent or more or less it is too soon to say. Some large factors are unfa-

milier."

W. T. Fenton, vice president of the National Bank of the Republic, said: "I look for higher money rates soon. Local as well as general conditions justify an advance. This country has loaned to Europe more than \$1,000,000,000, and the foreign demand for credits here is limited. The bid volume of domestic securities at high prices also strengthens the tone of the money market. Our customers are after large amounts now, mostly for six months. The rate is at least 4% per cent, and we generally charge about 1% per cent, which is the federal reserve bank's rediscount rate for more than ninety days. The banks should really charge something more than the federal reserve bank's discount rates, as in the case of European centers generally. The demand for funds is general from manufacturers, grain concerns, and merchants, large and small."

Effect of Reserve Bulging. The recent advances in rediscount rates for certain periods by some of the national banks, including that of the Seventh district [Chicago], have been consistent and favorable. The new currency system, including the latest embellishment in the form of interdistrict check collections at par minus actual cost of services and interest on the "float," has increasing effect on the money market and would have more, bankers say, if the federal reserve board made fewer rulings and let the banks work out their problems gradually in their own way. More state banks might be tempted to join.

The July currency movement by Chicago national banks showed a net gain of \$100,000,000, compared with a net gain of \$30,000,000 a year ago, and the currency receipts from New York increased the total to \$2,500,000; so the movement between Chicago and the interior showed a net loss of \$1,000,000, compared with a net gain of \$4,000,000 a year ago. Domestic exchange on New York last month averaged 17% cents discount per \$1,000, as compared with 8 cents' discount a year ago.

Call Money Low in East.

Call money in New York has gone back to where it was before the recent flurry, with a 6 per cent top on July 10, or the highest rate for the period since 1907. Boston reports better business in the money market, but the tone is easy, sales of some choice names having been reported below 4 per cent for six months in New York and New England cities. Nothing so low is reported here, but the individual shipper is personally affected by the decision can go into the market.

The schedules, which have been held by the railroads to become effective July 1, it is pointed out, raise the rates as high as 80 per cent on some commodities and increase them generally to a higher level than they were before the adjustment and lowering the commission allowed with the opening of the Panama canal.

International bankers do not look for significant changes in sterling exchange and regard sight on London as practically passed for some time to come. Stability is facilitated by the foreign selling of American securities and some increase in imports, with a temporary recession in exports at New York.

May Declare Extra Dividend.

In connection with the recent strength of Union Pacific common, it has been rumored that an extra dividend will be declared at the regular meeting of the board next Thursday.

The preliminary report for the fiscal year ended June 30 shows net earnings applicable to dividends on both the preferred and common were \$38,289,135, an increase of \$10,384,770 over last year. After deducting an insignificant amount of \$1,277 for sinking fund requirement and also \$1,900,740 for the full dividend of 4 per cent on the preferred, a total of \$3,993,367, there was left \$34,785,785 on the common. This amount is equivalent to a little less than 16 per cent on the \$223,291,000 of that issue outstanding.

Large Currency Movement.

Large movement of currency this week shows a gain in cash by the banks of about \$10,000,000. Banks gained from inferior \$10,000,000. Gold exports amounted to \$600,000 in United States coin to Spain. Gold by banks on subtreasury operations was \$2,510,000.

During the month the federal reserve bank had debit balances amounting to \$165,000. Its credit balances amounted to \$11,737,000, which favored banks to the extent of \$15,600,000. This made net gain by banks of \$15,600,000.

Rising Tide for Shipping.

Clearance of American and foreign merchant shipping from the ports of the United States during the year ended June 30 were the largest on record. The total was 25,785,103 tons, against 24,472,405 for the year ended June 30, 1914, the largest previous year in history.

Large Currency Shipments.

Shipments of currency from Chicago in July aggregated \$10,564,015, as against \$12,306,527. During July last year the currency shipments were \$7,397,128 as against receipts of \$12,841,000.

Protest Commission's Order.

The wide spread dissatisfaction among the middle west and Pacific

NEWS OF THE FINANCIAL WORLD

Plans for the planting of 8,200 acres of quayula, a desert shrub with rubber producing capabilities, are being made for the Sonora Crust valley of Arizona. The plans also include a \$1,000,000 plant for manufacturing the rubber. The Agricultural Products corporation, subsidiary of the Intercontinental Rubber company, has the project under way.

It is estimated it will take a year to complete the laying of the 800 mile pipe line from the Cushing fields to Chicago and Fort Madison. The two plants will have a refining capacity of 40,000 barrels daily, or 14,000,000 barrels per year.

Shipments made by the Union Switch & Signal company during the last month have been at the rate of \$10,000,000 annually. It is claimed earnings for the first six months of the current fiscal year were sufficient to pay the dividends for the entire year.

The International Nickel company will build a \$4,000,000 plant at Port Colborne on Lake Erie where it has recently bought 400 acres of land for the purpose.

An order for 600,000 fuses for high explosive shells has been closed by the New York Air Armament company with the British government.

Milling of gold in Alaska during July is to double its capital stock, making the total \$1,000,000. The new shares will be offered to the present stockholders at par.

The International Nickel company will build a \$4,000,000 plant at Port Colborne on Lake Erie where it has recently bought 400 acres of land for the purpose.

The Chase National Bank of New York is to double its capital stock, making the total \$1,000,000. The new shares will be offered to the present stockholders at par.

The New York stock exchange has admitted to list \$24,500,000 of American securities temporary three years.

The capital stock of the Colliers Light, Heat and Power company has been increased from \$50,000 to \$500,000.

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TO RENT—HOUSING ROOMS.

South Side.

FORTY-SEVEN-UNIT BUILDING TO RENT—Flat 2 aily, 1st. fl., 111 C. St., 2nd. fl., kit. \$125.00.

FORTY-SEVEN-UNIT BUILDING TO RENT—A 2 rm. suites; priv. bath; on lake, L. C. St., 2nd. fl., kit. \$125.00.

GRAND-BLVD. 5442—TO RENT—TWO

rm. suites; priv. bath; on lake, L. C. St., 2nd. fl., kit. \$125.00.

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BOARD AND LODGING—NORTH.

WILL GIVE 12 OR 18 YR. OLD MOTEL

ROOMS AND BOARDING FOR CHILDREN, KAY.

1825-1827-1829-1831-1833-1835-1837-1839

1841-1843-1845-1847-1849-1851-1853-1855

1857-1859-1861-1863-1865-1867-1869-1871

1873-1875-1877-1879-1881-1883-1885-1887

1889-1891-1893-1895-1897-1899-1901-1903

1905-1907-1909-1911-1913-1915-1917-1919

1921-1923-1925-1927-1929-1931-1933-1935

1937-1939-1941-1943-1945-1947-1949-1951

1953-1955-1957-1959-1961-1963-1965-1967

1969-1971-1973-1975-1977-1979-1981-1983

1985-1987-1989-1991-1993-1995-1997-1999

1999-2001-2003-2005-2007-2009-2011-2013

2015-2017-2019-2021-2023-2025-2027-2029

2029-2031-2033-2035-2037-2039-2041-2043

2043-2045-2047-2049-2051-2053-2055-2057

2059-2061-2063-2065-2067-2069-2071-2073

2073-2075-2077-2079-2081-2083-2085-2087

2089-2091-2093-2095-2097-2099-2101-2103

2103-2105-2107-2109-2111-2113-2115-2117

2117-2119-2121-2123-2125-2127-2129-2131

2131-2133-2135-2137-2139-2141-2143-2145

2145-2147-2149-2151-2153-2155-2157-2159

2159-2161-2163-2165-2167-2169-2171-2173

2173-2175-2177-2179-2181-2183-2185-2187

2187-2189-2191-2193-2195-2197-2199-2201

2201-2203-2205-2207-2209-2211-2213-2215

2215-2217-2219-2221-2223-2225-2227-2229

2229-2231-2233-2235-2237-2239-2241-2243

2243-2245-2247-2249-2251-2253-2255-2257

2259-2261-2263-2265-2267-2269-2271-2273

2273-2275-2277-2279-2281-2283-2285-2287

2287-2289-2291-2293-2295-2297-2299-2301

2301-2303-2305-2307-2309-2311-2313-2315

2315-2317-2319-2321-2323-2325-2327-2329

2329-2331-2333-2335-2337-2339-2341-2343

2343-2345-2347-2349-2351-2353-2355-2357

2359-2361-2363-2365-2367-2369-2371-2373

2373-2375-2377-2379-2381-2383-2385-2387

2389-2391-2393-2395-2397-2399-2401

